Ngadju OC9
Malays AN5
Javanese OE6
Makassar OG6
Borneo OC1

I 411 [98 cont.] These are the old linstock rifles. When the Europeans came to the archipelago, they used such rifles exclusively; hence, these firearms were the first the Malays became acquainted with and imitated. The characteristic feature of this rifle is the sharply curved, but small butt which is not suitable for being put against the shoulder, and to fire it a support must be used or the shot fired from the loose hand (3). As the European rifles were improved,

3. Van Hasselt, Midden Sumatra, Volksbeschrijving, p. 29.

the natives, too, wanted better firearms so that flintlock, percussion, and even breech-loading guns [99] are not rarities among them nowadays (1). Percussion rifles have the general

1. Tijdschr. v. h. Ned. Aard. Gen., Vol. II, p. 296 and especially p. 371.

name sĕnapang, a corruption of the Dutch snaphaan [matchlock].

Cannon are not unknown among the natives; small cannon are called marijam and lila. They are usually imported from Singapore, but in some places are manufactured by the natives themselves, for example, by the Dajak of Negara. The natives also often make gunpowder. Even the Batak know how to do this. As a rule, however, their product is of inferior quality and the grain is very coarse.

N9 411

Br MK J MI

Defensive Weapons

I 714 Having dealt generally with the offensive weapons, we will now discuss some of the principal defensive weapons. Among these, the shield comes first and is used by many peoples of the archipelago (Mal. taming, Jav. tameng, Mak. and Bug. lengóa, Daj. talawang). As for the form, there are round

2: Wilken--132 E-5 (ca.1880) 1893 OB1 Indonesia OB1
Nias OD11
Javanese OE5
Mq Kassar OG6
Borneo OC1
Gorontolo OG4
Moluccas OH1

I
714 [99 cont.]
J and oblong four-cornered shields. The Javanese use a small,
NK round shield, as do the Buginese and Makassarese, although all
Br three of these peoples know the oblong shield. The more un-
G civilized, however, such as the Dajak, the Alfoer of north
MI Celebes and the Moluccas, etc., have oblong shields that are
714 often very large. Generally, they are made of hard wood and cut from a single piece. In order to give an idea of such a shield, we shall describe the one the Dajak use. It consists of two congruent trapeziums which are joined along the longest side at a 60 degree angle. At first sight, one would think that the shield consisted of two pieces joined to each other, but it is cut from a single piece. The height is more than a meter, the width half a meter, the thickness 0.01 meter. In the center of the inside, there is a stout handle; it is often painted on the outside and sometimes even decorated with hair (2).

2. Veth, Borneo's Westerafdeeling, Vol. II, pp. 286-287.

MK [100] Apart from the shield, many tribes of the archipelago
N use a kind of coat of mail as a means of defense. In its most
Br primitive form, it is merely a piece of animal skin, for exam-
I ple, among some Dajak tribes and on Nias. Among other peo-
714 ples, it is covered with little copper disks, for example, among the Buginese and Makassarese. Such a coat of mail is called lamena (1).

1. Matthes, Atlas Mak. Wrdb., 2nd edition, Pl. 7, Fig. 23.

Br The Dajak of the west coast of Borneo make their coat of
714 mail from tree bark or padded material which has little white button-shaped shell disks sewed on the outside. They sometimes also use fish skins or the skin of a manis or of an anteater
MK 714 (tanggiling). Moreover, the Buginese and Makassarese have a

2:Wilken--133 E-5 (ca.1880) 1893 OB1 Indonesia
Makassar OG6
Nias OD11
Bali OFT
Javanese OE5

MK [100 cont.]

714 kind of coat of mail plaited with wire, called badju rantê Mak. and wadju rante Bug.

N 714 Finally, we should mention the helmets, which usually are of foreign manufacture. Those worn by the Niassans are characteristic and are called tagula tafau (2).

2. Van Rosenberg, Verh. Bat. Gen. v. K. en Wet., Vol. XXX, p. 96. Note.

[101]

Chapter 5. Drama, Music, Dance, Games and Amusements

a. Wajang [wayang]; b. Topeng; c. Gamelang; d. Song and dance; e. Music and Dance on the Outer Possessions; f. War dances; g. Tournaments; h. Tiger fights; i. Cock fights; j. Quail fights; k. Cricket fights; l. Children's games.

a. Wajang

J 536 We shall begin with the games and amusements of the Javanese because they are the most important, and first of all with the theatrical productions.

There are two kinds of theatrical performances. In one the actors are puppets; in the other the actors are actual persons, who, except when performing before the sovereign, are always masked.

B [537] The oldest theatrical production is the one in which the actors are puppets; it is called wajang [wayang] on Java as well as on Bali. The wajang goes back to ancient times, but has lost none of its popularity among the people. The word wajang itself means shadow or shade, because the spectators